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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/597,241	07/18/2006	Robert Dean Dally	X16604M	8270	
25885 ELILILLY &	7590 08/24/2009 COMPANY	EXAMINER			
PATENT DIV	ISION	COLEMAN, BRENDA LIBBY			
P.O. BOX 628 INDIANAPOI	8 .IS, IN 46206-6288		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
	,		1624		
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
			08/24/2009	ELECTRONIC	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail $\,$ address(es):

patents@lilly.com

Office Action Summary

Application No.	Applicant(s)				
10/597,241	DALLY ET AL.				
Examiner	Art Unit				
Brenda L. Coleman	1624				

		Brenda L. Coleman	1624					
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address								
Period for Reply A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time many be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTH's from the mailing date of the communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTH's from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set overelended period for reply will by statute, cause the application to become ARAMONDED (36 U.S.C, § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earend patter term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b)								
Status	, , ,							
2a)	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 Ju This action is FINAL. 2b) This Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. ace except for formal matters, pro		e merits is				
Disposit	ion of Claims							
4) 🖂 5) 🗀 6) 🖾 7) 🗀	Claim(s) 1-13 and 18-28 is/are pending in the at 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1-13 and 18-28 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.						
Applicat	ion Papers							
10)□	The specification is objected to by the Examiner The drawing(s) filed onis/are: a) acc Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	epted or b) objected to by the lidrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See on is required if the drawing(s) is obj	a 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 C					
Priority (under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.								
Attachmen	atre)							
1) Notice	ce of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da						

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/S5/08)

Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/18/06.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application 6) Other: ____.

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DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-13 and 18-28 are pending in the application.

Election/Restrictions

 In view of the applicants' arguments the restriction with respect to the compounds of formula (I) and (II) is herein withdrawn and the claims will be examined in their entirety.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

 Claims 1-13 and 18-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over GRESE, U.S. Patent No. 6,133,288; 6,004,971; and 5,726,186.

The applied reference has a common assignee with the instant application.

Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art only under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) might be overcome by: (1) a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not an invention "by another"; (2) a showing of a date of invention for the claimed subject matter of the application which corresponds to subject matter disclosed but not claimed in the reference, prior to the effective U.S. filing date of the reference under 37 CFR 1.131; or (3) an oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.130 stating that the application and

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reference are currently owned by the same party and that the inventor named in the application is the prior inventor under 35 U.S.C. 104, together with a terminal disclaimer in accordance with 37 CFR 1.321(c). This rejection might also be overcome by showing that the reference is disqualified under 35 U.S.C. 103(c) as prior art in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). See MPEP § 706.02(I)(1) and § 706.02(I)(2).

The generic structure of Grese encompasses the instantly claimed compounds (see Formula I in column 5) as claimed herein. The examples 1, 3-5, 8, 11, 15, 10c, 11b, etc. differ only in the substituents R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , X, Y, W, n and R^4 . Column 5, lines 24-40 defines the substituents as follows: X is -O-, -S-, or -NR⁵-; Y is -CH=CH-; R^1 , R^2 , and R^3 are each independently -H, -OH, -O(C₁-C₄ alkyI), -OCOC₆H₅, -OCO(C₁-C₆ alkyI), -OSO₂(C₄-C₆ alkyI), -OSO₂CF₃, Cl or F; n is 1 or 2; W is CH₂ and R^4 is 1-piperidinyI, methyl-1-pyrrolidinyI, ...1-hexamethyleneimino. The compounds of the instant invention are generically embraced by U.S. '288 (U.S. '186 and U.S. '971) in view of the interchangeability of the substitutions of the tetracyclic ring system. Thus, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to select for example fluoro for the variable R^1 as well as other possibilities from the generically disclosed alternatives of the reference and in so doing obtain the instant compounds in view of the equivalency teachings outlined above.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims

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are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., In re Berg, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); In re Goodman, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); In re Longi, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); In re Van Omum, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); In re Vogel, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and In re Thorington, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

- 3. Claims 1-11, 13, 18-26 and 28 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-3 of U.S. Patent No. 5,726,186. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the compounds of formula I and II where R¹ is F.
- 4. Claims 1-5 and 18-20 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-3 of U.S. Patent No. 6,004,971. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the compounds of formula I and II where R¹ is F.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brenda L. Coleman whose telephone number is 571-272-0665. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30-6:00.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James O. Wilson can be reached on 571-272-0661. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Brenda L. Coleman/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1624